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ABSTRACT

Title IX addresses itself to the elimination of sex discrimination in many of the major areas of education: curriculum, counseling, athletics, extracurricular activities, employee benefits, staffing, and so forth. Primary responsibility for the enforcement of Title IX rests with the Office of Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW). However, each school district, college, and university has the responsibility of developing specific implementation plans. The California Commission on the Status of Women has formed a statewide Title IX Task Force with members representing many city, county, and community commissions on the status of women. The task force is monitoring the implementation of Title IX throughout the state and is providing information to the public on its findings. Reports from some of the task force members are included in this bulletin. Listings of California laws that reinforce and strengthen Title IX, and of federally-funded programs currently operating in the state's schools also appear in this special edition, along with recent announcements of enforcement policy from HEW. (Author/MLF)

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California Women

A Bulletin from the California Commission on the Status of Women, 926 J Street, Room 1003, Sacramento, California 95814, (916) 445-3173.

Anita Miller, Chairperson

Pamela Faust, Executive Director

The Commission is established to serve the women of California. Please contact us with your questions, comments, and ideas.

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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April 1977

Special Edition: Title IX

TITLE IX: 1972 EDUCATION AMENDMENTS TO THE 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

. NO PERSON IN THE UNITED STATES SHALL, ON THE BASIS OF SEX, BE EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATION IN, BE DENIED THE BENEFITS OF, OR BE SUBJECTED TO DISCRIMINATION UNDER ANY EDUCATION PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

Discrimination on the basis of sex pervades our entire society. That society is reflected in our schools, from kindergarten through graduate schools. Yet Title IX addresses itself to nothing smaller in scope than the elimination of sex discrimination in many of the major areas of education: curriculum, counseling, athletics, extracurricular activities, employee benefits, staffing, etc. Implementation will, of necessity, be complex for any set of regulations which deal with issues so interwoven in the social fabric.

Title IX was signed into law in 1972. Regulations for its implementation went into effect in July 1975. Since it applies to any school receiving federal funds, it affects virtually all public school systems and post-secondary institutions. Title IX applies to almost every school in California.

Primary responsibility for the enforcement of Title IX rests with the Office of Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. However, each school district, college, and university has the responsibility of developing specific implementation plans. Citizens, parents, and groups inside and outside educational institutions can provide important information, resources, and support for implementation of Title IX.

The California Commission on the Status of Women has formed a statewide Title IX Task Force, unique in the United States, with members representing California's many city, county, and community commissions on the status of women. The Task Force is monitoring the implementation of Title IX throughout the state, and providing information to the public on its findings. Reports from some of the Task Force members are included in this bulletin.

Listings of California laws which reinforce and strengthen Title IX, and of federally-funded programs currently operating in the state's schools also appear in this special edition of California Women, along with recent announcements of enforcement policy from HEW.

Together, this information illustrates the far-ranging scope of Title IX in California, the progress toward educational equality, and the prospects for full implementation of this important law.

HEW TAKES A NEW STAND

Health, Education, and Welfare Secretary Joseph A. Califano, Jr., recently announced a series of civil rights actions, stating: "These are the first steps in rekindling the commitment of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under President Carter to forceful and fair enforcement of the civil rights laws passed by Congress."

"During recent years, the enforcement of civil rights laws has too often been marked by mismanagement, confusion, and uncertain leadership. That trend must be reversed. Our civil rights efforts must be given a renewed sense of purpose and a renewed sense of commitment within the Executive Branch. Congress has passed a number of critical laws in this area, and it is our responsibility to implement the will of Congress in a manner that is understood and respected by the American people."

"New voices for equality - especially those of women, the Hispanics, and the handicapped - have been added to those of other minorities in recent years, and new laws have been adopted in response to their legitimate concerns. We must now restore the integrity of HEW's civil rights programs and execute those laws, and all other civil rights laws, with energy and compassion."

Secretary Califano announced the following actions:

Title IX Compliance Assurances

The first basic step toward requiring uniform, nationwide compliance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 will be taken. Title IX bans sex discrimination in education. Although a comprehensive regulation implementing Title IX was issued in July 1975, only scattered enforcement efforts have been undertaken to date, and these were only in response to individual complaints and were not initiated by the Department.

--HEW will, by March 15, 1977, compile a list of all recipients of federal education funds who have submitted an acceptable assurance of compliance with Title IX. This list will be available for public inspection in HEW's Washington office on that date. As soon as possible thereafter, a printed list of those in compliance will be distributed.

--Institutions that have not filed the legally required assurance of compliance will immediately be notified and given 60 days in which to respond with adequate assurance. Those that do not comply will face the initiation of legal proceedings leading to termination of Federal funds.

The assurances are a major mechanism for obtaining voluntary compliance with Title IX's requirements. By requiring educational systems and institutions to review their own policies and results, they can trigger locally initiated corrective measures without the need for Federal intervention. Systematically analyzing the assurances also constitutes the first step in the initiation of a comprehensive, Federal enforcement program where necessary.

"We have no desire ever to cut off funds to any school district or other educational institution," the Secretary said. "But the way to ensure compliance with civil rights laws is to make clear that we will order fund cutoffs if we must."

(Figures released by HEW's Office for Civil Rights, March 1977, show that only about one-third of the school districts and colleges in the nation have provided legally required statements attesting to their compliance with the Title IX ban on sex discrimination. HEW Secretary Joseph Califano ordered steps to be taken toward "uniform" nationwide compliance" with Title IX. Schools will receive a "warning letter" giving them 60 days in which to file the forms.)

PRIVATE RIGHT TO SUE UNDER TITLE IX

A decision in the U.S.District Court in Chicago apparently established that there was no private right to sue under Title IX. However, subsequent developments indicate that this decision will be toppled readily. The Attorneys' Civil Rights Fees Awards Act of 1976, which is now in effect, specifically refers to fees for private suit under Title IX.

MONTEREY COUNTY

After monitoring the efforts of Monterey County schools to comply with Title IX regulations for a year and a half, the Monterey County Commission on the Status of Women, through its Education Task Force, has issued a summary of its findings. Monterey County has 2 community colleges, 3 high school districts, 4 unified school districts and 18 elementary school districts, a total of 27.

Over the last year and a half, the school districts in the County have shown increasing awareness and good faith in complying with the Title IX regulations. "Some districts", reports Dr. Phyllis Brown Burke, chair of the Education Task Force, "particularly larger ones like Monterey Peninsula Unified and Salinas Union High, have made what we feel are exemplary efforts to complete all the requirements to date for complying with the Title IX. If the efforts of such districts as these, which serve large numbers of students, are maintained, some greater measure of equity for female students and employees may be achieved."

In several more districts, steps have already been taken to remedy inequities; for example, by offering "more balanced after-school activities for boys and girls athletics", according to one school official, and by paying equitably "for coaching after-school sports."

The Task Force remains disappointed, however, by the lack of response from other districts. According to Dr. Burke, some districts failed to respond to its final request for data. "Whether that means the district hasn't fully complied or it simply wouldn't take the time to answer our letter--we can't say. Some districts have never responded to any requests for information. We suspect they've done little or nothing to comply. The Task Force has evidence of persistent ignorance among school officials about their responsibility related to Title IX. One official boasts that his district has no responsibility related to the regulations."

Of the 27 school districts in the County, the data received by the Task Force show that only 3 are clearly in full compliance with the requirements to date. These districts have named a Title IX compliance officer· have developed Title IX grievance procedures for both staff and students; have sent announcements to staff and students (and to parents of students in elementary districts) reporting the name of the compliance officer and the district's intention to comply with Title IX; have completed an Institutional Self-Evaluation, including any recommendations for remedial action and any school board action on the recommendations in the evaluation.

Of the two community colleges in Monterey County, only Monterey Peninsula College is nearing full compliance. Hartnell College, in Salinas, remains quite far from compliance, not having completed its Self Evaluation nor taken Board action on the Evaluation; nor sent out announcements to students and staff reporting the compliance officer's name and its intention to comply with Title IX; nor has it completed Title IX grievance procedures for staff and students.

Task Force members agreed that for a district like Salinas Elementary, for example, which serves a large number of students, not to have complied fully with Title IX is disheartening. Only one elementary district, Greenfield Union, came anywhere near to full compliance.

With the material in its files, the Task Force has been able to supply information and advice to parents concerned about the equity of treatment of their children. An official report showing specific details of compliance--district by district--will be distributed widely.

The Report is available to any other interested persons wishing a copy, simply by writing to the Monterey County Commission on the Status of Women, P.O. Box 180, Salinas, California 93901.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

Fifteen Sacramento area public school districts have met the first requirements in compliance with Title IX of the Civil Rights Act, which mandates elimination of sex discrimination in public schools that receive federal funds. Administered by the Title IX Coalition of the Sacramento Community Commission for Women, the survey indicates that the Sacramento area K-12 districts (1) have notified all students/parents and employees of their policy of non-discrimination and the name of the district Title IX Officer, and (2) have published a grievance procedure for complaints of sex bias.

President Carter's new HEW Secretary, Joseph Califano, Jr., announced last month that the government will enforce existing rules against sexist practices in the schools by cutting off federal funds to non-complying districts. Encouraging parents to work with the schools to prevent loss of federal funds, the Title IX Coalition announced the results of their first survey at a press conference last July 21. At that time, most districts were already behind schedule since the above two steps were to have been completed by October 21, 1975. Most districts completed these steps in the fall of 1976.

Other required steps to implement Title IX are to complete a self evaluation of all current policies, practices, and programs in relation to Title IX regulations, to change any that conflict with Title IX, and to have a report on file for HEW outlining a program and timeline to meet compliance. All sex bias in education was to have been eliminated by July 21, 1976, or a plan to do so immediately implemented. The only excepted area to this timeline is secondary athletics and physical education classes, which must integrate boys and girls in non-contact sports by July, 1978.

The Title IX Coalition is also monitoring the hiring practices of the school districts, comparing them with the stated goals in their Affirmative Action Plans for women and minorities.

CHICO

The Chico Area Commission for Women has worked with the Chico Unified School District for the past two and a half years on Title IX implementation, and had a definite impact at the administrative level which is now beginning to slowly filter out to other groups in the District.

Specifically, the Commission has worked with the Long Range Planning Committee in writing a policy on sex discrimination. Commission member Geraldine Hall headed a committee on sex equality which, during the fall and spring of 1975-76, wrote recommendations to the Superintendent on implementing Title IX in the areas of personnel, curriculum, instructional materials, physical education, and job specifications of the affirmative action coordinator. Although no formal changes came out of these recommendations, the Commission's presence has had some effect. This fall two female principals were hired, along with a female groundsperson and a male attendance clerk. Course titles in the high schools are no longer gender specific and classes are sexually integrated. Physical education classes are now co-educational, and girls enjoy a much wider range of sport activities than before.

Unfortunately, most of the Commission's work has been at the administrative level. However, some change is being seen elsewhere, and most promising of all, the District has assumed some of the responsibility for Title IX implementation by participating in Title IV Project Advance. This project provides consultants and materials on sex discrimination to school districts to be used in any way they desire. Chico Unified has had one presentation for the Administrative Council and plans an in-service workshop this spring for counselors, vice principals and department chairpersons. Chico Area Commission for Women is the only group outside the District which is represented on the Project Advance Coordinating Committee.

MARIN COUNTY

The Education Title IX Committee of the Marin County Commission on the Status of Women reports little indication that Marin County schools have plans for implementation of Title IX.

TEHAMA COUNTY

The Tehama County Commission for Women has sponsored the attendance of Red Bluff high school teacher and second-grade teacher teacher at workshops in Chico dealing with ways of eliminating discrimination in the classroom.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

This report of the Title IX Committee, San Diego County Commission on the Status o f Women, includes a series of steps to be taken under the direction of the Committee, to determine whether or not the 60 school districts in San Diego County are, in fact in compliance with Title IX and are making good faith efforts to provide equal educational opportunities for students of public education in San Diego.

To review activities: In July 1976, a letter and a five-point checklist were sent to each school district in San Diego requesting the district to indicate its progress in the five areas of implementation of Title IX. A press release indicating the survey's results was issued as part of a statewide strategy of Commissions on the Status of Women to increase public awareness of the implications of Title IX. The response was meager and incomplete, and a second letter and form were sent to the school districts in November 1976 requesting the same information again. More districts responded, but the information was incomplete and some districts did not respond at all.

The following plan of action is designed to evaluate information on hand, determine compliance and move forward in gathering information from the remaining school districts in question. The determination of compliance will be based on the newly gathered information. The plan of action will be carried out by t'e Commission's Title IX Committee.

Plan of Action

1. Evaluate material on hand to determine compliance. All districts considered to be in compliance will not be approached for additional information. This group of districts will be designated as Group A.

2. A personal interview will be set up with those districts which have submitted incomplete information. Information will be gathered through the use of a detailed questionnaire developed by the Title IX Committee. Information gathered in these interviews will be used as the basis for compliance determination. This group of districts will be designated as Group B.

3. A telephone call will be made to those districts which have not yet responded in an effort to learn who the Title IX Coordinator is and to meet with her or him to discuss progress or the lack of it. If it is determined that there is no Coordinator, no further effort need be made to gather information in that district. This group of districts will be designated as Group C. It is recommended that complaints of non-compliance with Title IX be filed immediately by the Committee with the Office for Civil Rights against all those districts in which no Title IX Coordinator has been appointed.

4. Upon completion of evaluation of information collected during the interviews, districts will be identified (with documentation) as "in compliance" or as "not in compliance". It is recommended that complaints of non-compliance be filed by the Commission with the Office for Civil Rights.

5. Following the filing of complaints as outlined in Step 4, it is recommended that a news conference be held to report the results of the monitoring and that every effort be made to utilize local media to further increase the public's awareness of Title IX and begin to build a grassroots, community-wide concern about equal educational opportunities in San Diego.

Currently, the Committee is near completion of Step 4 under the Plan of Action, and as of this date, the Commission has filed complaints of non-compliance with the Office for Civil Rights against three school districts in San Diego County:

--Oceanside Unified - The district has no student grievance procedure.
--Mountain Empire Unified - The district has no Title IX Coordinator.
--Grossmont Community College District - The district has no student grievance procedure.

Currently, about twelve school districts have determinations of compliance pending, and nine school districts have been found "in compliance" by the Committee.

It seems apparent that without the Committee's persistent investigation of Title IX implementation, much of that law would remain ignored by many school districts. Also, according to Committee members, the manner in which Title IX Coordinators have been appointed indicate that Title IX will receive low priority and little attention.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY TITLE IX COMPLIANCE SURVEY

Responses received from the following districts:

Elementary (19)	Date	included self-evaluation procedure	completed
Alpine Union	12/2/76	yes	yes
Chula Vista City	8/10/76	yes	
Del Mar Union	11/26/76	no (plans to adopt Carlsbad's procedure)	no
Encinitas Union	7/7/76	no	no
Escondido Union	12/9/76	no	no
Fallbrook Union	10/14/76	no	no
Jamuel-Las Flores Union	7/28/76	no	no
Lakeside Union	7/76	yes	no
La Mesa-Spring Valley	7/22/76	no	no
Lemon Grove	7/16/76	yes	yes
National	10/76	yes	no
Pauma	7/15/76	no	no
Rancho Santa Fe	8/24/76	no	no
Santee	11/30/76	no	no
South Bay Union	7/16/76	no	no
Valley Center Union	7/27/76	no	no
Cajon Valley Union	12/16/76	no	no
Solana Beach	12/15/76	no	no
Vallecitos	12/15/76	no	no
Elementary/Secondary (5)			
Carlsbad Unified	7/76	yes	yes
Oceanside Unified	7/15/76	no	no
San Diego Unified	7/15/76	yes	no
San Marcos Unified	11/76	no	no
Vista Unified	7/14/76	no	no
High School Districts (6)			
Escondido Union High	11/22/76	yes	no
Fallbrook Union High	7/14/76	no	no
Grossmont Union High	7/22/76	yes	no
San Dieguito Union High	7/7/76	no	no
Sweetwater Union High	7/7/76	yes	no
Julian Union High	12/21/76	no	no
Community College Dist.(4)			
Mira Costa (Oceanside)	11/26/76	no	no
Palomar Comm. College	7/21/76	no	no
San Diego Comm. College	7/26/76	no	no
Sweetwater Comm. College	12/8/76	no	no

NO RESPONSE:

Elementary (9)

Bonsall Union
Cardiff
Dehesa
Julian Union
Rich-Mar Union
San Pasquel Union
San Ysidro
Spencer Valley
Warner Union

Unified Elementary/Secondary (5)

Borrego Spgs Unified
Coronado Unified
Mountain Empire Un.
Poway Unified
Ramona Unified

Community Colleges (1)

Grossmont Community College

Total Number of Districts Contacted

48

Total Number of Responses

33

Total Number of No Response

15

CONCORD CITY

The Concord Status of Women Committee has examined the Title IX implementation progress in the Mount Diablo Unified School District, which serves the city of Concord, and reports the following:

A District Title IX Steering Committee was formed in December, 1975. Teachers, administrators, students, parents, interested members of community groups, the Concord Status of Women Committee were included. The school board adopted policy, general procedures and grievance procedures related to Title IX in June, 1976.

Each school formed a Title IX committee composed of teachers, parents, administrators, and students in Spring, 1976. A Title IX Coordinator was appointed in October, 1976. Each school and special program conducted self-evaluation. These were completed in November, 1976. As a result of self-evaluation, each school and program developed a remedial action plan and time line of activities for 1976-77.

The district has developed:

- a task force of resource people willing to assist schools;
- an implementation handbook for each school. This includes resources, in-service activities, ideas for classroom activities, information on evaluating materials for sex-role stereotyping;
- Operating Procedures related to each area of Title IX. These represent the District's official interpretation of Title IX and each school is expected to follow them.

The district is beginning a follow-up evaluation of this year's progress. As part of this, each school will be asked to include a time-line of activities planned for 1977-1978.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

The Santa Barbara County Commission on the Status of Women has held three public hearings on the level of Title IX implementation in the county. Some of their findings include:

- That often the Title IX compliance officer and line of implementation authority does not follow logical paths of administration, but falls on the nearest person around or on whoever will volunteer.
- That most schools now have or soon will have co-ed physical education.
- That athletics is still a troubled area and may not be completely solved immediately.
- That textbooks, educational and guidance materials are often the major offenders in sex-role stereotyping.
- That "attitude" and "spirit of the law" and "doing the little extra" often makes the difference in effective implementation programs.
- That affirmative action in employment must be pursued but that seniority and little turnover complicate things.
- That some very well qualified classified female personnel have nowhere to go--dead-ended.
- That in-service teacher and counselor training is essential if implementation is to happen.
- That students' attitudes about identifying discrimination needs consciousness-raising too.
- That many school districts really need and want more resource information about specific methods of assessing problem areas and suggested solutions used by other schools.
- That the State and County could take a more active lead in providing resource materials.
- That the State should immediately develop effective Title IX monitoring.
- That only about 50% of the schools in Santa Barbara County have completed self-evaluations of their compliance with Title IX.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATION ON EDUCATIONAL EQUALITY

The California State Legislature has been a national leader in providing direction and model legislation relating to equal educational opportunity. This chronological listing of the issues within subject areas reflects the attitudes of the Legislature. It should be noted that there has been a gradual shift of attitude from one of investigation/exploration (Senate, House, and Joint Resolutions) to one of explicit direction delineating how public agencies are to insure implementation of legislative intent.

ENACTED LEGISLATION

PUBLIC POLICY STATEMENTS RELATING TO EDUCATIONAL EQUITY IN CALIFORNIA

1974

AB 3365 (B. Greene) Declares State policy that educational goals and opportunities shall be provided to individuals and that such is a right to be enjoyed without regard to race, creed, color, sex, economic status. Chapter 1036, Statutes of 1974

1976

SB 2060 (Mills) Over the past three years, the California Codes have been reviewed and revised so that state laws equitably apply to all citizens. Two major types of review were conducted: 1) For sex-biased language in the codes. This language was removed and replaced with sex-neutral language and 2) for laws that were sex neutral in language but sex discriminatory in impact. These were revised to apply equitably to both sexes.

Omnibus bill revised various California code sections: including the Business and Professions Code, Corporations Code, EDUCATION CODE, Elections Code, Food and Agriculture Code, Insurance Code, Labor Code, Penal Code, Public Resources Code, Public Utilities Code, Revenue and Taxation Code and Vehicle Code. Chapter 1171, Statutes of 1976

ADMISSIONS, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND LOANS

1972 Admissions; Residency Requirements

AB 209 (Dunlap) Repealed admission restrictions to males only for the California Maritime Academy. Chapter 1069, Statutes of 1972

AB 337 (Maddy) Allows female state residents married to non-state residents to be exempted from paying out-of-state tuition in California institutions of higher education. Chapter 721, Statutes of 1972.

1973 Admissions

AB 663 (L. Greene) Permits female students to belong to California Cadet Corps. Chapter 139 Statutes of 1973

1974 State Scholarships for Academic Study

AB 3514 (Berman) Repeals upper age limit restrictions on eligibility for state scholarships Chapter 1061, Statutes of 1974

1975 State Scholarships for Vocational Education

SB 592 (Mills) and AB 2039 (Lanterman) Repeals the upper age limit restrictions on eligibility for Occupational Education and Training Grants. Chapter 1122 and Chapter 789, respectively,Statutes of 1975

ATHLETICS

1973 Athletic Program Expenditures Report Request

SCR (Senate Concurrent Resolution) 65 (Dymally) Requests the President of the University of California to review the expenditures of public funds for athletic programs which

discriminate on the basis of sex and report findings to the Legislature. Resolution Chapter 142, Statutes of 1973

1974 Athletic Program Expenditures Report Required

AB 3650-3651 (Bond) Requires California Postsecondary Commission and the Department of Education to conduct studies to determine the cost of providing equal opportunities for participation in high school and college athletic programs for both sexes. Chapter 1525/1526, Statutes of 1974

1975 Athletic Program Fund Allocation and Utilization Mandated

AB 1558 (Mori) Expresses intent of the Legislature that state college and university athletic programs provide, as nearly as "practicable," equal opportunities for male and female student participation. Requires the Trustees of the California State Universities and Colleges to "ensure that reasonable amounts" of funds available be allocated to male and female students. The Trustees are further required to report annually to the Legislature on progress in providing comparable incentives and encouragements to females to engage in sports. Chapter 838, Statutes of 1975

AB 1559 (Wornum) Expresses intent of the Legislature that opportunities for participation in athletics be provided on an equitable basis to all students. Requires school district governing boards to apportion public funds as equitably as possible. Prohibits use of public funds for athletic programs that do not provide facilities and opportunities for participation by both sexes on an equitable basis. Chapter 789, Statutes of 1975

SB 1213 (Smith) Prohibits the use of public funds for any public school athletic program which does not provide equal opportunity to both sexes for participation and use of facilities. Chapter 802, Statutes of 1975

INSTRUCTION IN THE CLASSROOM AND INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

1971 Textbook Content

AB 131 (B. Greene) Provides that textbooks and teachers' manuals adopted by State Board of Education to be used by elementary schools and textbooks adopted by governing boards of any school district to be used in high schools shall include accurate portrayals of both men and women in all types of roles. Chapter 1727, Statutes of 1971

1973-1974 Student Participation in Courses; Course Content and Curriculum

AB 548 (Z'Berg) Requires pregnant pupils to be allowed to enroll in driver education training programs, but excludes pupils "whose physical handicap is due solely to pregnancy" from computation of state funds for such programs. Chapter 607, Statutes of 1973

SB 1285 (Mills) Requires elementary, junior high and high school social science courses to include study of the roles and contributions of women, Chapter 764,Statutes of 1973.

SB 1466 (Moscone) Declares as state policy the conduct of elementary and secondary school classes and courses without regard to the sex of students. Prohibits requiring students of one sex to be enrolled in courses not required for the other sex. Chapter 182, Statutes of 1974

AB 2187 (Cory) Prohibits instructional materials or instruction in public schools which reflect adversely upon persons because of their sex. Chapter 571, Statutes of 1973

COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE

1976 Prohibition of Differentiation on Basis of Sex

AB 3595 (Mori) School teachers, administrators and aides, in addition to counselors are now prohibited from offering vocational or school program guidance of pupils of one sex that is different from that offered to pupils of the opposite sex. All personnel acting in career counseling or course selection capacity are required to explain courses or careers which are non-traditional for that sex. For students in the seventh grade and above, advance notice of career couseling or course selection will be given to parents and legal guardians so that they may participate in the decision. Chapter 1176, Statutes of 1976

EMPLOYMENT

1972 Discrimination in Employment

SB 470 (Alquist) Prohibits sex discrimination in employment in public schools. Chapter 769, Statutes of 1972

1976

AB 2597 (Egeland) Equal pay must be provided for all certificated employees who perform work which is not part of their instructional day duties and has comparable responsibilities. Urgency measure. Chapter 309, Statutes of 1976

1975 Pregnancy Leaves for Teachers

AB 1060 (Berman) Requires school districts to treat pregnancy as any other temporary disability; makes it an unlawful employment practice for school districts to discriminate in hiring because of pregnancy or to fire an employee who is temporarily disabled because of pregnancy. Provisions relate only to certificated employees.Chapter 914,Statutes of 197

AB 521 and AB 3338 (Egeland) Prohibits group and blanket disability insurance policies from excluding involuntary complications of pregnancy from coverage. Urgency measure. Chapter 944, Statutes of 1975, and Chapter 302, Statutes of 1976

1976

AB 3015 (Lockyer) Grants to any permanent employee under the jurisdiction of the Trustees of the California State University and College up to one year leave of absence without pay for the purpose of pregnancy, childbirth or recovery. Chapter 479, Statutes of 1976

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

The San Bernardino County Commission on the Status of Women reports a three-part effort related to Title IX.

1. In-service training for teachers at individual schools throughout the country. This program deals with sexism in education, as well as with Title IX. One session has been videotaped to be used in public presentations.

2. The Task Force on Sexism in Education is conducting an audit of all 28 school districts within the county with respect to their individual Title IX compliance officers. Questions asked are the following:

   A. Who is the district's Title IX Compliance Officer?
   B. Reaffirm if this is the title given to the officer. If not, what is it? E.g., Title IX Grievance Officer, ets.
   C. What is that officer's other duty or title in relationship to the school district, if any?
   D. How many hours are spent on Title IX duties?
   E. Who is the Title IX Compliance Officer for students and/or personnel (both certified and classified)?
   F. The officer's district address, phone number and extension.

The information gathered from this audit will be used to establish a Title IX compliance officer directory to be furnished to all school districts in the county as an aid to communication. The list of compliance officers will facilitate ongoing information gathering by the commission on progress and action related to Title IX. In addition, the names of compliance officers will be published in local newspapers as a tool for increasing public awareness of cooperation in implementing federal law, or lack of cooperation on the part of certain districts. (One district in the county did not know what a Title IX compliance officer was!)

3. The San Bernadino Sounty Commission will be furnishing their own Title IX folders to teachers within the county.

MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Adult Education: Grants to States

Purpose: To expand educational opportunities by encouraging the establishment of programs in adult public education to the level of completion of high school and making available the means to secure training that will enable students to become more productive and responsible citizens.

Eligibility: Designated state educational agencies allocate funds to local agencies for services to adults sixteen years of age (eighteen years in California) and older who have less than a twelfth grade level of competence or who do not have a high school certificate. First priority is given to instruction in speaking, reading, or writing English for adults functioning at the eighth grade level or below. Second priority is given for programs serving adults above the eighth grade and through the twelfth grade, but only if it can be shown that needs for adult basic education have been met in the state.

Authorization: Public Law 89-10 as amended by Public Law 93-380.

Administering unit: Adult Education (916-322-2363).

Career Education

Purpose: To design and implement a program of curriculum reform that will enable all students to develop positive attitudes about self and others, make sound decisions regarding alternative and changing careers, acquire skills for entry-level employment, and pursue a life-style which provides self-fulfillment and a contribution to society. Students of different ethnic origin, sex, and socioeconomic status will be provided equal opportunities for successful achievement of these goals.

Eligibility: State educational agencies to develop state plans for development and implementation of career education programs in the local educational agencies; and local agencies for programs for all children, including handicapped and disadvantaged.

Authorization: Education Code Section 7504 and Public Law 93-380, Section 406.

Administering unit: Vocational and Career Education Services Section (916-322-2330/445-2575).

Career Guidance - Pupil Personnel Services

Purpose: To improve career guidance inservice training materials and activities.

Eligibility: School districts, offices of county superintendents of schools, and nonpublic schools.

Authorization: Education Code Section 7467 and following: Vocational Education Act of 1973 as amended (Commissioner's discretionary funds).

Administering unit: Pupil Personnel Services Section, Office of Curriculum Services (916-322-6352) for programs; Office of Director of Vocational Education (916-445-3314) for administration of parts B,C, and D.

Child Care Food Program (Year-Round Special Food Service Program for Children)

Purpose: To assist states, through cash grants and food donations, to initiate, maintain, or expand nonprofit food service programs for children in service institutions; and to provide nutritional meals to needy children of both preschool and school age.

Eligibility: Public and nonprofit institutions such as day care centers, settlement houses, or recreation centers that provide day care for handicapped children, children from low-income areas, or children from areas with many working mothers. Handicapped children and children from low-income families who are receiving day care in participating institutions are also eligible.

Authorization: National School Lunch Act of 1966, Public Law 89-642 as amended by Public Law 90-302 and Public Law 94-105.

Administering unit: Food and Nutrition Services Office (916-445-0850).

Desegregation of Public Education

Purpose: To provide equal education for children regardless of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Eligibility: Parents or groups of parents in the case of public schools; an individual or his parents in the case of a public college. Program coordinated through Region IX; funded under Section 403 of Public Law 88-352. State Department of Education provides advisory services only.

Authorization: Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IV, Public Law 88-352 as amended by Public Law 92-318.

Administering unit: Bureau of Intergroup Relations (916-445-9482).

Disaster Preparedness Education

Purpose: To provide assistance in incorporating disaster preparedness education into the ongoing curriculum to protect against natural and man-made disasters; and to assist school districts in developing disaster plans.

Eligibility: State and local government agencies, public and private schools,and individual These services are provided to the agencies without cost by the California State Department of Education.

Authorization: Public Law 81-560 as amended; California Administrative Code, Title V, Education, Section 560.

Administering unit: Office of Curriculum Services (916-445-2102).

Driver Training

Purpose: To aid school districts in defraying the normal costs of driver training programs.

Eligibility: The State Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund allocates funds to high school districts, certifying that they have met the standards prescribed by the Education Code and the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education as contained in the California Administrative Code, Title V, Education.

Authorization: Highway Safety Act, 1966, Public Law 89-564; California Education Code Sections 1085, 17305, 17305.5, 17305.7, 18251.2, 18252-18252.4, and 18255; California Motor Vehicle Code Section 42050; California Administrative Code, Title V, Education, Sections 10040-10044

Administering unit: Secondary Education Consolidated Field Services (916-322-3064).

Drug Education

Purpose: To help schools and communities assess and respond to drug abuse by becoming aware of the nature of the problem and developing strategies aimed at causes rather than symptoms; encourage a coordinated community effort; develop leadership teams at the state and local levels through a variety of training programs; and give technical assistance to programs developed by these teams as specified needs are identified.

Eligibility: Institutions of higher education, state and local educational agencies, and other public, private, nonprofit education or research agencies, institutions, and organizations; teachers, counselors, and other education personnel; law enforcement officials; public service and community leaders; and parents and others in the community.

Authorization: Public Law 91-527 as amended; Education Code Sections 8503-8505.

Administering unit: Health Programs Section, Office of Curriculum Services (916-322-5420).

Educational Improvement for the Handicapped

Purpose: To initiate, expand, or improve programs and projects designed to serve special educational and related needs of handicapped children.

Eligibility: School districts, offices of county superintendents of schools, and nonpublic schools.

Authorization: Public Law 89-10 as amended by Public Law 91-230, Title VI, Part B.

Administering unit: Educational Improvement for the Handicapped Section, Office of Special Education (916-445-7426).

Educational Innovation (Public Law 89-10, Title III)

Purpose: To fund experimental projects designed to demonstrate innovation and change in educational programming.

Eligibility: School districts, offices of county superintendents of schools, and state special schools.

Authorization: Public Law 89-10, Title III, as amended; Education Code sections 576-582.1.

Administering unit: Federal Administration Section, Office of Planning and Federal Administration (916-322-5100).

Educationally Deprived Children in Local Educational Agencies

Purpose: To expand and improve educational programs to meet the needs of educationally disadvantaged children in low-income areas.

Eligibility: Educationally disadvantaged children in public or private schools. Allocation is based on a formula involving the following factors: census, AFDC, foster homes, and institutions for neglected and delinquent children. Projects concerning the application of allocated funds are submitted by local public educational agencies to the State Department of Education.

Authorization: Public Law 89-10, Title I, as amended by Public Law 93-380, Title I.

Administering unit: Office of Compensatory Education (916-445-2590).

Educational Innovation and Support (Public Law 93-380, Title IV-C)

Purpose: To fund projects designed to demonstrate innovation and change in educational programming.

Eligibility: School districts, offices of county superintendents of schools, and state special schools.

Authorization: Public Law 89-10 as amended by Public Law 93-380, Title IV-C; Education Code sections 576-582.1.

Administering unit: Federal Administration Section, Office of Planning and Federal Administration (916-322-5100).

Educationally Deprived Children in State-Administered Institutions Serving Neglected or Delinquent Children

Purpose: To expand and improve educational programs to meet the special needs of institutionalized children for whom the state has an educational responsibility.

Eligibility: A state agency directly responsible for providing free public education for those twenty-one and under but not beyond grade twelve in state institutions for neglected or delinquent children, eligibility being based on the average daily attendance of children in institutions.

Authorization: Public Law 89-10, Title I, as amended by Public Law 93-380.

Administering unit: Office of Compensatory Education (916-445-2590).

Educationally Deprived Migrant Children

Purpose: To expand and improve educational programs to meet the special needs of children of migratory agricultural workers.

Eligibility: States that provide educational services to children of migratory agricultural workers through a state plan. Local educational agencies participate through procedures described in the plan.

Authorization: Public Law 89-10 as amended by Public Law 93-380.

Administering unit: Migrant Education Section, Office of Compensatory Education (916-445-985

Genetic Diseases and Disorders

Purpose: To implement effective teaching on genetic diseases and disorders.

Eligibility: School districts, including adult education schools, offices of county superintendents of schools, and nonpublic schools.

Authorization: Public Law 89-10 as amended by Public Law 93-380, Title IV-C.

Administering unit: Health Programs Section, Office of Curriculum Services (916-322-4470).

Improvement of Pupil Personnel Services

Purpose: To improve guidance, school psychology, and school social work programs and to assist local districts in developing guidance projects under ESEA, Titles III and IV-B.

Eligibility: School districts, offices of county superintendents of schools, and nonpublic schools.

Authorization: Public Law 89-10 as amended by Public Law 93-380.

Administering unit: Pupil Personnel Services Section, Office of Curriculum Services (916-322-6352).

Libraries and Learning Resources

Purpose: To provide school library resources, instructional equipment, materials and minor remodeling, and guidance, counseling, and testing services to children in public and private nonprofit schools.

Eligibility: School districts, offices of county superintendents of schools, and private nonprofit schools.

Authorization: Public Law 89-10 as amended by Public Law 93-380, Title IV-B.

Administering unit: Federal Administration Section, Office of Planning and Federal Administration (916-322-4250).

Library Resources (ESEA, Title II)

Purpose: To improve the quality of instruction by providing funds to states to acquire school library resources, textbooks, and other printed and published instructional materials for the use of children and teachers in public and private elementary and secondary schools.

Eligibility: State departments of education; children and teachers in eligible public and private schools, kindergarten and grades one through twelve; correctional institutions; special schools for the handicapped; and hospital schools. Funds are to supplement, not supplant, money spent for such materials.

Authorization: Public Law 89-10, Title II, as amended by Public Law 93-380, Title IV-B.

Administering unit: Federal Administration Section, Office of Planning and Federal Administration (916-322-4250).

Library Sources: Library Services and Construction Act

Purpose: To assist in (1) extending public library services to areas without service or with inadequate service; (2) establishing state institutional library services and library services for the physically handicapped; (3) establishing library services for the disadvantaged in urban and rural areas and expanding them; and (4) strengthening the metropolitan public libraries that serve as national or regional resource centers.

Eligibility: All California public libraries, all California state institutional libraries, and all libraries serving physically handicapped persons (including the blind and other visually handicapped) in California.

Authorization: Library Services and Construction Act as amended, sections 101 to 303, Public Law 91-600; California Administrative Code, Title V, Education, Division 20.

Administering unit: California State Library (916-445-5847).

National Defense Education Act-Title III

Purpose: To strengthen instruction in science, mathematics, modern foreign languages, English, reading, civics, history, geography, economics, industrial arts, the arts, and the humanities through (1) acquisition by local educational agencies of laboratory and other special equipment and materials; and (2) minor remodeling suitable for providing and improving instruction and for improving and expanding state-level supervisory and related services. Federal reimbursement is limited to 50 percent of approved expenditures.

Eligibility: State agencies approve projects submitted by public elementary and secondary schools on the basis of criteria of eligibility of the school, subject, equipment requested, priorities, and standards.

Authorization: Public Law 85-864, Title III, as amended by Public Law 93-380, Title IV-B and Title VI-E.

Administering unit: federal Administration Section, Office of Planning and Federal Administration (916-322-4250).

National Defense Student Loan and National Direct Student Loan Programs

Purpose: To compile an annual listing of schools that qualify for teachers to receive student loans from the U.S. Office of Education.

Eligibility: Students enrolled in higher teacher training institutions.

Authorization: Public Law 85-864, Title II, as amended; and Public Law 89-329 as amended.

Administering unit: Federal Administration Section, Office of Planning and Federal Administration (916-322-4250).

National School Lunch Program

Purpose: To assist states, through cash grants and food donations, to make the school lunch program available to all school children, thereby promoting their health and well-being.

Eligibility: Public and private schools which are exempt from income tax under the Internal Revenue Code as amended. Schools desiring to participate must agree to operate a non-profit lunch program available to all children regardless of race, color, creed, or national origin, preschool through high school.

Authorization: National School Lunch Act of 1946 as amended by Public Law 79-396, Public Law 93-150, and Public Law 94-105.

Administering unit: Food and Nutrition Services Office (916-445-0850).

Nutrition Education Project

Purpose: To demonstrate how state level nutrition education staff can be utilized to develop, coordinate, and implement a comprehensive nutrition and food education program.

Eligibility: School districts, offices of county superintendents of schools, and nonpublic schools.

Authorization: Public Law 91-248 as amended; Education Code sections 11921-11928, 16701.1, and 16710.

Administering unit: Health Programs Section, Office of Curriculum Services (916-322-5420)

Preschool and School Programs for Handicapped

Purpose: To provide grants to states to assist them in initiation, improvement, and expansion of educational and related services for handicapped children at the preschool, elementary, and high school levels. Federal priority is placed on child-find projects and the establishment of new programs for unserved out-of-school handicapped children.

Eligibility: Local educational agencies may apply to the state education agency for funds. Beneficiaries are the mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, crippled, or other health-impaired children who require special education and related services.

Authorization: Public Law 89-10 as amended by Public Law 93-380, Title VI-B.

Administering unit: Educational Improvement for the Handicapped Section, Office of Special Education (916-445-7426)

School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas: Construction

Purpose: To provide assistance for the construction of urgently needed minimum school facilities in school districts experiencing substantial increases in school membership as a result of new or increased federal activities, or where reconstruction of facilities is necessary because of major disaster.

Eligibility: Local educational agencies providing free public elementary or secondary education in federally impacted areas; or local educational agencies and certain public educational agencies which provide technical, vocational, or other special education to children of elementary or secondary school age when school facilities are damaged as a result of a "declared mjaor disaster." Applications are submitted to the Commissioner of Education through the State Department of Education.

Authorization: Public Law 81-815 as amended by Public Law 93-380, sections 301 and 302.

Administering unit: Bureau of School Apportionments and Reports (916-445-4766).

School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas: Maintenance and Operation

Purpose: To provide finanical assistance to local educational agencies on which financial burdens were placed because of the following: (1) the tax base of a district has been reduced because of the federal acquisition of real property; (2) a sudden and substantial increase in school attendance has resulted from federal activities; or (3) education is needed for children residing on federal property or whose parents are employed on federal property.

Eligibility: Local educational agencies providing free public elementary or secondary education may apply through the State Department of Education.

Authorization: Title I and Title III, Public Law 81-874, as amended by Public Law 93-380 sections 303 to 305.

Administering unit: Bureau of School Apportionments and Reports (916-445-4766).

School Breakfast Program

Purpose: To assist states in providing nutritional breakfasts for school children through cash grants and food donations. Funds are available to reimburse public and non-profit private schools for breakfasts which meet nutritional requirements and which are served to children of high school grade or under.

Eligibility: Public or private schools which are exempt from income tax under the Internal Revenue Code. Primary consideration is given to schools drawing attendance from areas in which poor economic conditions exist; schools to which attending children must travel long distances daily; and schools in which there is a special need for improving nutrition and diet of children of working mothers or children from low-income families.

Authorization: Child Nutrition Act of 1966, Public Law 89-642, as amended by Public Law 90-302, Public Law 92-433, and Public Law 94-105.

Administering unit: Food and Nutrition Services Office (916-445-0850).

Southeast Asian Refugee Education Program

Purpose: To provide technical assistance in developing educational programs for Southeast Asian refugees through state coordination designed to meet the educational needs of refugees in California communities.

Eligibility: School districts and offices of county superintendents of schools.

Authorization: Public Law 94-23 and Public Law 94-24.

Administering units: For program administration, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (916-445-4338); for state coordination and information activities, Federal Administration Section, Office of Planning and Federal Administration (916-322-4010).

Special Milk Program for Children

Prupose: To encourage the consumption of fluid milk by children of high school grade level and under, through reimbursement to eligible schools and institutions that inaugurate or expand milk distribution service.

Eligibility: All public and nonprofit private schools of high school grade and under are eligible to participate. Also eligible for assistance are nonprofit child care institutions, such as nursery schools, child care centers, settlement houses, and summer camps. Service institutions participating in the Special Food Service Program are also eligible for assistance under this program under certain conditions. All schools and child care institutions which participate must agree to operate the program for all children without regard to race, color, or national origin. All children attending schools and institutions in which the Special Milk Program for Children is in operation may participate in the program.

Authorization: Child Nutrition Act of 1966, Public Law 89-642, as amended by Public Law 91-295, Public Law 93-150, and Public Law 93-347.

Administering unit: Food and Nutrition Services Office (916-445-0850).

Special Schools for Handicapped Pupils

Purpose: To provide highly specialized, comprehensive programs and services for low-incidence handicapped children in a residential school setting.

Eligibility: State resident minors of suitable age and capacity.

Authorization: Education Code Section 25551 and following; Public Law 91-230, Title VI-C, for Southwestern Region Deaf-Blind Center.

Administering unit: Office of Special Education (916-445-4036); for on-site administration see the listing of State Special Schools.

Summer Special Food Service Program for Children

Purpose: To assist states, through cash grants and food donations, to initiate, maintain, or expand nonprofit food service programs for children in service institutions; and to provide nutritional meals to needy children of both preschool and school age during the summer.

Eligibility: Public and nonprofit institutions such as day care centers, settlement houses, or recreation centers that provide day care for handicapped children, children from low-income areas, or children from areas with many working mothers. Handicapped children and children from low-income families who are receiving day care in participating institutions are also eligible.

Authorization: National School Lunch Act of 1966, Public Law 89-642, as amended by Public Law 90-302 and Public Law 94-105.

Administering unit: Food and Nutrition Services Office (916-445-0850).

Surplus Property Utilization

Purpose: To donate federal surplus personal properties that are usable and necessary for either educational, public health, or civil defense organizations in California.

Eligibility: Surplus personal property may be acquired by approved or accredited tax-supported or private nonprofit, tax-exempt medical institutions, hospitals, clinics, health centers, schools, school systems, colleges or universities; schools for mentally retarded or schools for physically handicapped; licensed educational radio and television stations; public libraries; and civil defense organizations.

Authorization: Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, Public Law 81-152, as amended, and Section 451 of the California Education Code.

Administering unit: State Educational Agency for Surplus Property (916-445-4943).

Teacher Corps

Purpose: To strengthen the educational opportunities available to children in areas having concentrations of low-income families and to encourage colleges and universities to broaden their programs of teacher preparation.

Eligibility: Accredited colleges and universities with a state approved degree program that have faculty and other resources necessary to conduct the program effectively. Local educational agencies may apply if the percent of pupils for low-income homes in the schools to be served does not fall below the national; state, and school district's poverty averages.

Authorization: Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended by Public Law 93-380.

Administering unit: Management Services Section, Office of Compensatory Education (916-322-5535).

Vocational Education: Basic Grants to States

Purpose: To maintain, extend, and improve existing programs for vocational education and develop new programs of vocational education so that persons of all ages in all communities will have ready access to vocational training or retraining which is of high quality and realistic in the light of actual or anticipated opportunities for gainful employment and which is suited to their needs, interests, and ability to benefit from such training.

Eligibility: Public School districts maintaining high schools or junior colleges; schools for adults under public supervision and control; offices of county superintendents of schools; and public colleges and universities. Part B funds are allocated to all districts on an "entitlement" basis annually in accordance with a formula that includes components of district size, number of identified handicapped and disadvantaged students, and district financial ability and effort. States must allocate 10 percent of Part B funds for vocational education for handicapped persons and 15 percent for vocational education for the disadvantaged.

Authorization: Vocational Education Amendments of 1968, Public Law 90-576, Title I-B.

Administering unit: Office of the State Director of Vocational Education (916-445-3314).

Vocational Education: Consumer and Homemaking Education

Purpose: To assist states in conducting training programs in consumer and homemaking education. Emphasis is placed on programs located in economically depressed areas or areas of high rates of unemployment.

Eligibility: Formula grants to local educational agencies.

Authorization: Vocational Education Amendments of 1968, Public Law 90-576, Title I-F.

Administering unit: Office of the State Director of Vocational Education (916-445-3314).

Vocational Education: Cooperative Education

Purpose: To provide instruction related to work experience. Cooperative work-study programs through local educational agencies must be conducted in areas of high rates of unemployment and dropout.

Eligibility: Funds are available to local educational agencies in accordance with a state plan.

Authorization: Vocational Education Amendments of 1968, Public Law 90-576, Title I-G.

Administering unit: Office of the State Director of Vocational Education (916-445-3314).

Vocational Education: Exemplary Programs and Projects

Purpose: To develop approaches to vocational education that indicate substantial promise of improving or extending occupational learning opportunities for youths and adults. The initial purpose is to develop and conduct programs that apply new and better approaches to solving the problems of vocational education. The ultimate purpose is to incorporate successful approaches into regular vocational education programs.

Eligibility: Formula grants to state departments of education; project grants to local educational agencies through the State Department of Education.

Authorization: Vocational Education Amendments of 1968, Public Law 90-576, Title I-D.

Administering unit: Vocational and Career Education Services Section (916-322-2330).

Vocational Education: Research

Purpose: To provide (1) research, training, and experimental development or pilot programs designed to meet special vocational needs of youths; and (2) dissemination of information derived from these projects.

Eligibility: For formula grants, state boards of vocational education. For project grants, institutions of higher education, public and private nonprofit agencies and institutions, state boards, and local educational agencies. Beneficiaries must be disadvantaged youths with academic, socioeconomic, and other handicaps.

Authorization: Vocational Education Amendments of 1968, Public Law 90-576, Title I-C.

Administering unit: Vocational and Career Education Services Section (916-322-2330).

Vocational Education: Special Needs

Purpose: To provide vocational education programs for persons who have academic, socioeconomic, or other social handicaps that prevent them from succeeding in the regular vocational education programs.

Eligibility: Local educational agencies apply for funds through the State Department of Education.

Authorization: Vocational Education Amendments of 1968, Public Law 90-576, Title I-A, as amended by Public Law 93-380, Title VIII-D.

Administering unit: Office of the State Director of Vocational Education (916-445-3314).

Vocational Education: Work-Study

Purpose: To assist economically disadvantaged full-time vocational education students who have a need for earnings from employment to commence or continue their vocational education programs. Students must be between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one, and employment must be in the public sector.

Eligibility: Local educational agencies apply for funds through the State Department of Education.

Authorization: Vocational Education Amendments of 1968, Public Law 90-576, Title I-H.

Administering unit: Office of the State Director of Vocational Education (916-445-3314).

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

The Santa Clara County Commission on the Status of Women has carried out a number of projects related to Title IX. On July 21, 1976, the day by which school districts had supposedly completed their self-evaluation, the San Jose Mercury and News carried an excellent story. Channel 11, the local ABC-TV affiliate, had a feature on the news interviewing the Commission's director, Rina Rosenberg and filming girls in an auto repair class, and boys learning home economics.

The Commission held public hearings throughout the County to determine the extent to which sex discrimination occurs in the schools of Santa Clara County. The Education Committee conducted a sample survey of the salary differentials among male and female teachers and administrators. A report on the hearings and the survey is available from the Santa Clara County Commission on the Status of Women.

The Commission's first chairperson, Adrianne Chang Kwong, headed a Task Force to Evaluate Instructional Materials. The report is available for $1.25 from P.O. Box 4003, Stanford, California, 94305.

The Santa Clara County Commission on the Status of Women has the authority to receive and process complaints from people alleging sex discrimination. Consequently, staff has an opportunity to raise questions concerning Title IX whenever they investigate a complaint against an educational institution. This is probably the most effective method to bring about change and raise consciousness.

CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON THE
STATUS OF WOMEN
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